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Le Credenze d'Oltretomba nelle Opere Letterarie dell'Antichità Classica.

By CARLO PASCAL. Catania: Francesco Battiato, 1912. Pp. xii+263+262.

This work, in two volumes, is divided into chapters as follows: Vol. I: I, "The Fate of Death"; II, "The Under-World"; III, "The Sovereigns of the Under-World and Their Minister"; IV, "The Death-God"; V, "The Religion of the Tomb"; VI, "Dei Manes"; VII, "The Cross-Roads of Fate"; VIII, "Immortal Death and Second-Death"; IX, "The Last Judgment"; X, "Eternal Punishment and the Rest of the Damned"; XI, "Sin and Its Punishment on Earth"; XII, "Homeric Eschatology"; XIII, "The Tradition of the Homeric Eschatology in Religious Belief and in Literature"; XIV, "The Mystic Apotheosis"; Vol. II: XV, "Mythical Departures to the Under-World and the Descriptions of Hades"; XVI, "Visions of the Other World and the Narratives of Revenants"; XVII, "The Vergilian Inferno"; XVIII, "The Other World in Greater Imitators of Vergil"; XIX, "The Pains of Hell in Popular Tradition"; XX, "The Elysian Fields"; XXI, "The Purification of Souls"; XXII, "The Vergilian Purgatory"; XXIII, "Destruction and Restoration"; XXIV, "The Lot of Great Souls after Death"; XXV, "The Deification of Caesar and Augustus."

The general title and the chapter-heads sufficiently indicate the scope of the book. Non-literary sources are excluded from consideration; but the data of literature, primary and secondary, are well digested. The work is essentially a compilation, but withal a very useful one for the student who desires a general survey of the field and the necessary references to enable him at need to prosecute his own researches in detail. This does not imply a full bibliography, but only sufficient for an introduction to the subject. It would be unjust to exact more than the author has chosen to offer; the book is unpretentious and semi-popular, but well serves its purpose.

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M. Tulli Ciceronis Cato Maior de Senectute Liber. Recensuit CAROLUS SIMBECK. Leipzig: Teubner, 1912. Pp. 60.

The text of this edition of the *Cato Maior* takes into account all the MSS mentioned by Moore in his edition (1903) and, in addition, two Laurentian MSS, Mc (S XII) and Mb (S XIV), one at Milan, D 13 (S XIV), and one at Cornell University, C (S XV). These, however, as well as all the other late MSS, the editor considers of no independent value and their readings are rarely cited. Complete collations are given for the five early MSS, P, V, b, L, A, which are described at length in the introduction: especial

attention is given to b (Bruxellensis 9591), a MS used by Moore and others, but first cited in full in this edition. In attaching great importance to b Simbeck follows Vollmer, to whom he dedicates his work. These five important MSS are divided into two groups, P, V (from the same original), and b, L, A: L and A are derived from a lost MS copied from the same original as b. Each group has been corrected from the other. In support of these conclusions the editor gives lists of parallel readings which serve their purpose adequately, although the effect of the readings which are decisive is weakened by the insertion of many which are not.

The later MSS, of which the most important is K (Vaticanus Reg. Suec. 1762), are derived from b or A, but they have been cross-corrected from one or more additional MSS, and in these corrections Simbeck finds their value, since they sometimes show the origin of the readings of the good MSS. The exact relationship of most of the minor MSS is shown by a stemma which differs materially from that constructed by Tomanetz in articles (Vienna, 1883 and 1886) mentioned by Simbeck, which I have not been able to obtain.

The text itself is conservative, with few emendations admitted. I have noted only three by the editor, of which the most important is *Karthagini quom* (K. cui MSS), § 18. This is natural, since the nearly equal value of several MSS and the elaborate cross-correcting that has taken place makes the construction of the text of the *Cato Maior* a choice between readings rather than a field for original conjecture. In common with most editors Simbeck regards P as of chief importance. He holds that Mommsen and Mueller gave too much value to L, though the difference between his edition and that of Mueller is not primarily due to that opinion. He inclines to accept the consensus of several good MSS against any one MS, even against P or against P+minor MSS. To this tendency are due in a considerable degree the differences between this edition and those, for example, of Reid and Mueller. On the whole the text most nearly approaches that of Moore, though it is somewhat more conservative in adopting conjectures.

Readings of other editors and conjectures are rarely cited.

The editor is consistent in writing *-undus* in the gerund and gerundive, *o* after *u* and *v*, and *u* before labials (*libidinum*, p. 22. 2, § 7, is apparently a slip). Misprints are rare, e.g., *ataque* for *atque*, p. 31. 6, § 29; *necutiquam* for *neutiquam*, p. 38. 1, § 42. If *artium* in the phrase *bonarum artium magistri*, § 29, is not omitted by mistake, the reading given is peculiar and unsupported.

The ancient *testimonia* and references for quotations in the text are printed at the foot of the text. There is an index of proper names.

The value of the edition lies in the critical apparatus, particularly the collation of b, and in its convenient arrangement.

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